Science

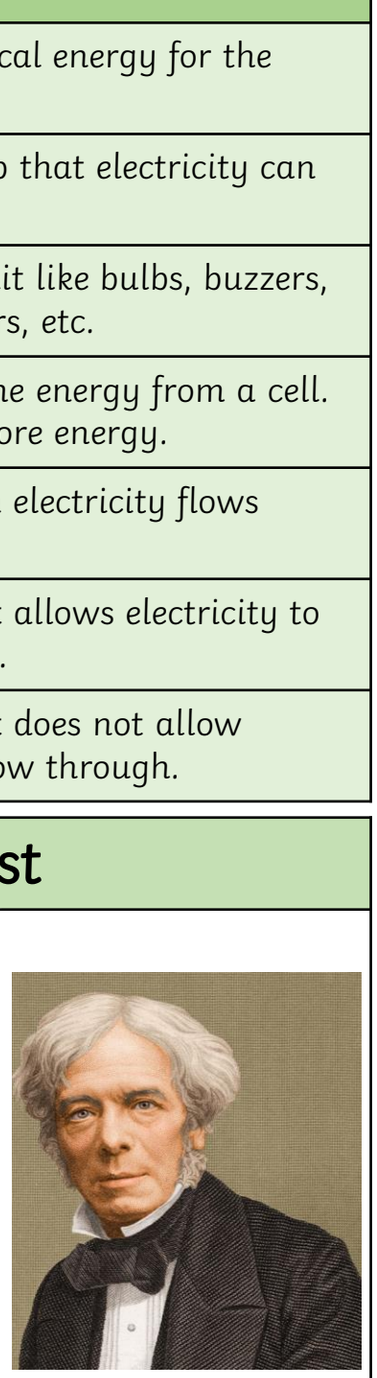
Year 6 Summer 1

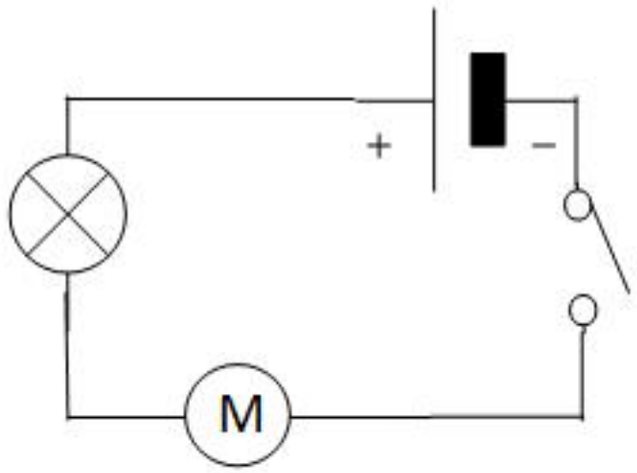
How does changing the number of batteries affect the components in a circuit?

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY	
Cell/Battery	Provides electrical energy for the circuit.
Circuit	A complete loop that electricity can flow around.
Component.	Parts of a circuit like bulbs, buzzers, switches, motors, etc.
Voltage (Volts)	A measure of the energy from a cell. More volts = more energy.
Bulb	Lights up when electricity flows through it.
Conductor	A material that allows electricity to flow through it.
Insulator	A material that does not allow electricity to flow through.

Scientist

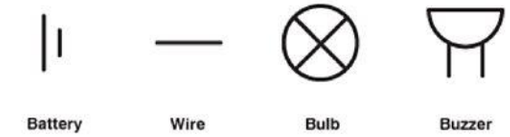
Michael Faraday was a scientist who invented the first electric motor and showed how electricity can move through a circuit. His work helps us to understand how batteries, wires and other components in a circuit work today.

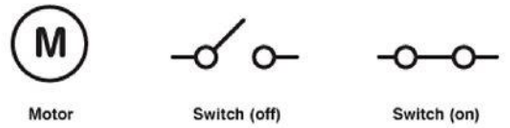




Key Concepts

Electricity flows through a complete circuit and powers components like bulbs and buzzers.
More cells or batteries in a circuit give more energy to components.
A switch controls whether a circuit is open (off) or closed (on).
Circuit diagrams use standard symbols to represent components clearly.
Changing parts of a circuit can affect how bright, loud or fast components work.





What I will know at the end of the unit.

Adding more cells to a circuit makes bulbs brighter and buzzers louder.	
The number and type of components in a circuit affect how well they work.	
Switches control whether electricity can flow through a circuit or not.	
Circuit diagrams use special symbols to show how components are connected.	
Cells and batteries give energy to a circuit and are measured in volts.	